

Vol. 2 No. 35

April 1-7, 1974

POUNDMAKER

"dis is a system?"

FREE

(25¢ coming soon)

"We are speaking out"

Alta. native women are organizing

"We've been sold by our men and used by the fur traders. We've watched our men become emasculated as the white man, with the chauvinist ideas from residential schools; instead of taking their frustrations out on the system, our men turn around and take them out on us."

These were just a few of the growing number of problems native women have had to face in the last 100 years, related Maria Campbell, author of the noted book "Halfbreed", to a Women's Programme Centre gathering last Tuesday night.

Campbell, an active member of Indian Rights for Indian Women, told of how the important role of women in many Indian societies has gradually been suppressed or forgotten. Men would do the talking and arguing but nothing was done unless the older women agreed; they listened and made the final decision.

She related the important place of women among the Cognawaga Indians in southern Alberta, for example, and the power and authority the Clan Mothers once had among the people; they were the ones who appointed the chiefs. Residential schools were degrading, warping women into seeing a life that could only be scrubbing floors or being a whore in the city, she said.

"It's been hard to convince Indian women that they are not the only oppressed women," Campbell noted. Many are suspicious of other people who wish to support us."

One of the reasons she mentioned for this was that people like Harold Cardinal, President of the Indian Association of Alberta, would refer to concerned non-native women in a derogatory tone as "women's libbers," stating he didn't want Indian women to get involved.

In spite of this, women have been getting together in the past few years, and now not just Indian women but all women are much more politically aware of their oppression, added Campbell.

"Those Indian women who are into it are strongly political. We are now speaking out at conferences against our men."

"And we are not very popular, because of this."

Several years ago the Voice of Alberta Native Women was formed to siphon off the militant noise the women were making in the established native organizations.

Although it was originally a good organization of Status and non-Status Indian Women, the divide and conquer tactic of the male leaders seems to have had its effect.

"It's now politically inactive," stated Campbell, "with the women succumbing to saying 'that's the job of the man's organization'."

A further setback for Indian women occurred during the Jeanette Laval case. Laval was fighting against the discrimination of the Indian Act, which stated a Status Indian man could marry a non-status woman and not only retain treaty rights, but transfer them to his wife. However, a status woman marrying a non-status man, white or Indian, loses all treaty rights.

During the case, Campbell said, the Treaty Voice of Alberta, funded by your friend and mine, the Indian Affairs Department, interfered and campaigned against Jeanette Laval. Laval lost the case.

"And then you get people like Harold Cardinal and the President of Treaty Voice daring to say that the Indian Act is based on Indian culture and should therefore be followed," said Campbell.

"You know," she said, "this is the kind of government that would give us lots of money to do beadwork (something not traditionally Indian in the first place), but if we wanted to hold classes to raise the political consciousness of Indian women ... there'd be no way."

"Louis Riel said it would take 200 years from the day of his death to win the struggle against this system that is oppressing us."

"We've still got 100 years."

by Ann Harvey



Ins

Another 100 years?

Military noose tightens on Brazil

The most recent in a succession of military officers has taken over the presidency of Brazil. Retired general Ernesto Geisel, 65, took office in a ceremony before such notables as Pat Nixon, Augusto Pinochet, and Bolivian chief of state colonel Hugo Banzer.

The Brazilian coup took place in 1964. Since then a military junta led by a procession of officers has controlled the country. They have included Branco, Costa e Silva, Medici, and now Geisel.

Under the auspices of the coup, American intervention in Brazil has become decisive. As Pelican Latin American Library author Marcel Niedergang writes: "One of the traits that most marked the Castello Branco regime was the fantastic speed with which American power in Brazil advanced ... Castello Branco and his advisors - especially Roberto Campos, Minister of Planning - were resolutely pro-American, and made no attempt to moderate the greed of private investors."

In March 1968, the Minister of Justice, Gama e Silva, stated in parliament one fifth of Brazilian territory had been sold to foreigners.

Canadian economic imperialism has also been important in the guise of the Brascan corporation. Brascan is a Canadian international corporation, heavily involved in energy generation in Brazil, of which Mitchell Sharp was vice-president between 1958-62. Form-

er Liberal cabinet minister Robert Winter was president of Brascan in 1968-1969. In Canada, Brascan owns a 33% interest in John Labatt Co.

Under the social democratic regime of President Goulart, Brascan actually lost money in Brazil in 1963 and the early part of 1964. Goulart had refused rate increases for which Brascan had been calling.

However since the 1964 coup, Brascan has enjoyed ever rising profits. Recent figures released and printed in the Toronto Globe and Mail, show Brascan's profits for 1973 at \$104 million. This is the highest profit statement in the company's history and puts it in a higher bracket than Kraftco. Brascan profits had risen from a debit in 1963 and 64 to a \$20 million gain in 1965, to \$51 million in 1967, and to \$83 million in 1971. The new profit margin of \$104 million is the first time that Brascan profits have climbed over the \$100 million mark.

The wealth of Brazil has been increasingly uneven in its distribution since the 1964 coup. QUEBEC PRESSE has released figures which show that 60% of the population received 25% of the national income in 1965. By the end of the 60's that percentage had declined to 20%.

In contrast, the top 10% received 39% of the national income in 1960 and 48% in 1970.

The Chilean and Brazilian coups were very similar so it was no accident

that Chilean junta leader Pinochet was present for Geisel's installation. Chile has already developed ties with Canadian business, for example a \$5 million contract with DeHavilland.

In both countries, political and trade union activity has been banned or restricted. In both countries, American economic imperialism has greatly benefited from the coups. In both countries the CIA has been found conspiring with the military plotters.

In both Chile and Brazil, recourse to deprivation of civil liberties, and the use of torture has been documented. In both countries, leftist and other political literature has been banned. In Chile such literature was actually burned as shown in Swedish diplomat Harald Edelstam's film. Regarding Brazil, author Niedergang records, "Zealous and almost illiterate soldiers went into the public libraries where they took out such books as Stendhal's 'The Red and the Black' (chosen purely for its title!) and John XXIII's 'Pacem in Terris' (for the comical reason that it was bound in red leather)."

The example of Brazil shows that, supported by western countries such as the U.S. and Canada, fascist military regimes can maintain themselves by force of arms for long periods of time. The people may make history as Marx asserted but the military can stall history for indefinite periods of time.

by Carmelita Poot

Important staff meeting

to discuss publishing over the summer months

Sunday

April 7

8:00 p.m.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, April 2

James Bay Film

"Job's Garden, The Land of the Great River People", a 60 minute film (in colour) on the James-Bay Cree Indians will be presented at 12 noon in Room 142 SUB and at 7:30 p. m. at the Main Public Library.

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE:

Listen here, son, have you ever seen a man go stark staring mad on a headliner? Or rip his hands off his arms and bounce around the floor on his head 'cause of the typewriters? I remember Jolly Roger Swan, as fine a key puncher as any you'll find in these parts. But the layout lights got to him and he became a Rosicrucian. Or how about Ann Harvey and Kimball Cariou? Cracked up, they did. Spent the rest of their days thinking they were matching "his and hers" aerosol spray cans. We haven't heard from Dale Rogers since he discovered Ross Harvey in a compromising position with the centre-spread and a jar of cheez whiz. He bolted for Peoria with the Collected Works of David Nock. Franz Szabo was safe. He's Austrian or something. Beth Nilsen spends her remaining days in a home for wayward fried eggs. Jim Taylor, Jim Oakley and Eugene Plawiuk have formed a pogo stick trio (under the direction of Malcolm Archibald) and have challenged the Albanian national team to an innuendo contest. I tell ya, boy, it's tough.

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SEE THE BACK PAGE.

THINGS ARE CHANGING.

Senior Recital

Pianist Sharyn Favreay, fourth-year Music student, will present her senior recital at 8 p. m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Wednesday, April 3

Edmonton Chamber Music Society

The Orford Quartet will close this season of the Chamber Music Society with a concert at 8:30 p. m. in Con Hall. Quartets by Mozart, Lutoslawski, and Brahms. Members only.

Thursday, April 4

Song Recital

Soprano Barbara Prowse will present her junior recital at 5 p. m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Concerto Concert Workshops

Thursday and Friday at 7 p. m. in Con Hall the Department of Music presents two informal Workshop Concerto Concerts featuring selected students from the Department performing concertos with members of the St. Cecilia Orchestra. No charge.

Beer

It's beer night (members only) at the Hovel (10907 Jasper Ave.); this week with Country Green. Admission is \$1.50.

An Evening With Chekhov

Studio Theatre presents three one-act plays by Chekhov on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. Tickets are free and will be available at the door. The performance this evening starts at 8 p. m. and is a preview.

Friday, April 5

Country Green

Country Green plays at the Hovel (10907 Jasper Ave.). Admission is \$1.50 for members and \$2.00 for non-members.

Chekov Plays

This evenings performances are at 7 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. Free.

Saturday, April 6

C & W

Country Green plays again at the Hovel. Admission is \$1.50 for members and \$2.00 for non-members.

Chekov Plays

This evenings performance is at 8 p. m. Tickets free and at the door.

Piano Recital

Pianist Linda Steinbring will present her senior recital in Con Hall at 8 p. m. No charge.

Sunday, April 7

Baritone Recital

Baritone Franklyn Giffen will present his senior recital at 8 p. m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Hot Stuff

Katz 'n Jammers jazzes it up at the Hovel (10907 Jasper Ave.). Admission is \$1.50 for members and \$2.00 for non-members.

Monday, April 8

Trumpet Recital

At 5 p. m. in Con Hall Ed Pedersen will present his junior trumpet recital. No charge.

Piano Recital

At 8 p. m. in Con Hall pianist Madeleine Wheeler will present her senior recital. No charge.

Ongoing Events

Sunday Celebration

Held every Sunday at the Onoway commune. Yoga, chanting, sauna, fresh air. Bring food and love to share. Call 932-2086.

Graduate Students

Graduate students, lecturers and others interested in inter-disciplinary or wholistic outlooks: a very informal list is being attempted with the aim of encouraging communication. Please leave your name and number. Phone Tony at 432-5889. No commitment. Humanities, Sciences, Social Sciences. Possibilities include exchange of ideas through bullitens, meetings, etc.

Drama Group

The Drama Group is looking for 3 males interested in an amateur production. Drop in at the Southwestern Cultural Centre (11507-74 Ave) Thursday at 8 p. m. for more information. Call Wendy (evenings) at 435-7598.

TM

Introductory Lectures in Transcendental Meditation as taught by Maharishi

Mahesh Yogi will be given Monday evenings at 8:30 p. m. at the Sunflower Inn (10560-82 Ave). Everyone Welcome, tea is served.

Project Antilles

Project Antilles invites inquiries about participation in their forthcoming summer program which includes a live-in, work-in, learn-in experience in Jamaica. Please inquire. Write Box 1740 Edmonton. Deadline is April 20.

Women's Media Production Workshops

Communitas Inc. will be sponsoring a series of Media Production Workshops for Women every Wednesday night from 7:30 p. m. till 10 p. m. Registration fee of \$25. Call Communitas at 482-4044. The workshops will be held at 11328-100 Ave.

FREE CLASSIFIED

433-5041

HOUSING

Wanted: one 2-bedroom suite for April 30 in University area. Call 433-2396.

For rent immediately- 3-bedroom furnished basement suite near University, hospital and bus. Utilities and washing. 436-0624, evenings.

Wanted: 1 person to share large house with 4 others. Near university. April 1. 433-9747.

Wanted: apartment or basement suite available May 1 in University area. Suitable for 1 person. 433-4051, afternoon and evenings.

Wanted: Congenial, mature female student to share house with single parent student with pre-school child. Close to university. 435-3172, evenings.

For rent: Garage close to University. 435-3172, evenings.

Room available in co-op house from April 11, for a girl. Close to University. 11016-88 Ave. \$85 / month, food included. Call evenings 433-0051.

Wanted: To sublet apartment from May 1. Married couple. \$100 - \$150, phone 423-1330. Ask for Kevin.

FOR SALE

Hut trumpet. \$80. 433-7376 after 5 p. m.

Orange nylon two-person tent, complete with pegs and carrying bag. Was \$30, asking \$15. 436-0247.

German-made bass recorder. Good condition. Strap included. \$55. 436-0247. Evenings.

1972 BSA Goldstar 500 cc. 433-2253.

Sony Cassette tape recorder TC110-A. With accessories, including microphone F28S and built-in condenser microphone. Like new. Miriam at 433-0051. Evenings.

Men's large, prime goose down Cascade mountain parka. 4 inch loft. Very good condition. Phone Howard at 433-0256.

1959 Volkswagon beetle, \$125. Call 433-9166.

12-string Yamaha guitar including Kapo and case, \$75. Call 439-3379.

Deep freeze. 17.9 cu. ft. \$200. Large arborite kitchen table, like new \$30. Phone after 5 p. m. to 429-4969.

Batiked Shirts. Phone Patty at 435-4056.

1 car stereo cassette with 2 speakers, \$60. Compact stereo record player, \$40. AC-DC AM-FM Cassette tape recorder, \$40. Sanyo reel-to-reel tape recorder \$120. RCA stereo, \$120. 439-3513.

Johnson model 123 CB rig with decklid mount antenna; 23 channel with squelch and metre control; antenna six foot flexible. New price (wholesale) \$230. Will sell for \$150, used only three months. Call 436-5954, ask for Glen.

Akai cassette stereo taperecorder GXC-40. \$145. Like new. Call 439-6127.

Twin beds, good condition. \$150. Call 433-3783 after 6 p. m.

Two speaker systems. One with 12-inch air suspension speakers in exponential horn cabinet, \$150. Other with two six-inch woofers and one three-inch tweeter in each cabinet, \$75. Call 452-7242 and ask for Vincent.

.303 rifle with a 10-shot magazine and 12 cartridges. \$15. Size 10 men's skates, \$15. open to offers. 487-0725.

1968 Viva. 4-cylinders. 4-speed transmission. 46,000 miles. Open to offers. 426-6878 (business) or 1-446-2881 home. (Leduc).

EMPLOYMENT

Help Wanted: Urgently required live-in housekeeper-attendant for wheelchair girl. Room and board plus \$225 per month. Young girl with driver's license preferred. Located near campus. 2 or 3 free hours per day. 439-2266 or 434-3124. Valerie.

Branching Out

The new magazine for and by Canadian women, needs art, editorial, production and business staff. We work on a volunteer co-operative basis. Interested women please write to Branching Out, Staff, 11443-77 Ave. Edmonton.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free: 2 puppies, female, 6 weeks old. Small breed. 479-0784.

Female companion wanted to share tour of U. S. in July. Myriam at 433-8389.

Leaving for Vancouver April 12 or 13. Room for 1 or 2 persons. Share gas and driving. Call 433-8029.

Wanted: A ride to Vancouver in Mid April in vehicle large enough to accommodate the following: Guitar in case, small amp, large suitcase, cardboard boxes. Will make deal on gas. 433-8227, eve.

Ambassador reveals Chile junta crimes

The 250 people at the Edelstam meeting last Tuesday unanimously agreed to send a telegram to the Canadian government demanding that Canada accept all Chilean refugees and that any deportation proceedings against Chilean nationals be dropped.

The meeting also raised a sum of \$282 to be sent to church groups aiding the victims of last September's military coup.

Harald Edelstam, the former Swedish ambassador to Chile and still a Swedish diplomat, told the audience of his efforts to use his embassy as a haven against the gunmen of the Chilean junta. Edelstam was declared "persona non grata" last December and thus was forced to leave the country.

The Swedish embassy was the first and the most persistent member of the diplomatic community to shelter and aid refugees fleeing the illegal military junta. As Edelstam related, the other European embassies at first refused to open their doors, though later some of them did.

At one time, there were as many as 400 refugees crowding the Swedish embassy. In order to provide adequately for the refugees, Edelstam managed to transfer hundreds to the shelter of other embassies. This action on his part was highly dangerous since the junta had

declared such transfers "illegal".

As for Canada, a spokesman for the Latin American Working Group explained that our embassy only provided a token amount of protection to refugees. Many of these refugees were accepted in the early days when Andrew Ross, the Canadian ambassador, was in Argentina buying a car.

The meeting was also told that out of 13,800 applications by Chilean nationals, only 1,100 have been granted visas so far. The practice of the Canadian government has been to classify application from Chileans into two categories: political refugees and non-political applicants.

One reason for the limited number of visas granted has been the activities of the immigration control authorities, actually the RCMP. For example, they asked 90 Chilean refugees who had temporary shelter in Peru, the following questions: their participation in union activities, their political allegiance, their participation in demonstrations, what contacts with Chilean nationals they still had, if they had been involved in armed actions, how many military men they had shot, details of their work as activists, etc. Many of the men so interviewed refused to answer the questions especially since the information might be used to compromise comrades still resident in Chile.

The former Swedish ambassador told a number of his own personal stories regarding the oppression of the junta. For example, once he saw the military police questioning one of his secretaries in her car not far from the embassy. He went out to rescue her from the police. To the amazed but stunned reaction of the military policeman, he simply got into the driver's seat and drove off without further ado. Only after rushing into the embassy did Edelstam learn that his secretary had been hiding the leader of the south Chilean Communists in the back seat of the small car.

Another time a Uruguayan girl staying at the embassy needed a medical operation. After much negotiation, Edelstam received permission from the Junta to allow the girl to undertake the operation without arrest. But just after the operation a brigade of soldiers came to take her away. Edelstam was not present at the time, but the girl was accompanied by several of the embassy secretaries.

Still half-conscious, the girl was on a stretcher as the soldiers tried to take her away. The secretaries tried to prevent them by engaging in a tug-of-war. One of the secretaries phoned the ambassador and he rushed to the scene. To the amazement of the soldiers, Edelstam continued the tug-of-war himself.

Then he managed to contact the French ambassador who came to the bizarre tug-of-war scene. At first this French representative lectured Edelstam on conduct unbecoming to a diplomat but when the soldiers began to get more violent towards Edelstam, the Frenchman lost his gallic cool and also participated in the tug-of-war. At the same time he denounced the soldiers for what he thought of such behavior towards an ambassador. Ambassador Edelstam also called in the resident United Nations diplomat, a retired Swiss, but he did nothing.

Edelstam and his secretaries finally had to give up, and the seriously ill girl was carted off to a women's prison where conditions were bad enough even for the healthy. After a heated protest to the junta authorities, Edelstam finally obtained the release of the girl. She is now in Sweden slowly recovering from her ordeal.

Edelstam told story after story of human courage or villainy. For example, the ambassador went to the infamous football field where thousands were held, in order to secure the release of 54 Uruguayans. A sympathetic major allowed him to take the prisoners away. Several days later Edelstam came back on another matter and had to deal with an enraged military colonel. The colonel told Edelstam that the major had had no authorization to release the Uruguayans and thus had been shot.

In one dramatic segment of the meeting, Edelstam showed a film in which he had been filmed being investigated by the military. His car was being thoroughly searched when the soldiers turned on the photographer and shot him. Other clips from the film showed the icy professional goosestep marching of the Chilean military, exactly similar to the German style under the Nazis. The soldiers were shown burning leftist literature and photographs of Fidel Castro.

Ambassador Edelstam praised President Allende for his programme intended for the welfare of the people. He said that Allende had been a good friend. However Edelstam did point out Allende's naive attitude to the military.

On August 31, 1973, Edelstam had talked to Allende about the possibility of a coup. Allende said he didn't believe a coup would result since "the military are traditionally loyal to the Government."

Edelstam pointed out that Allende never armed the workers. Months before the coup, the military had been able, in an entirely legal fashion, to disarm workers. In his last address on September 11, Allende had called for the workers to defend themselves. Edelstam asked, "But how could they when they lacked arms?"

Jorge Casa-Rohland, a Chilean refugee in Edmonton, also spoke several times through an interpreter. He made the point that "the state is the means of repression of the dominant class in society" and that in Chile the bourgeois state had not been smashed. "With Allende in power the people had executive power but they lacked parliamentary power. They were trying to change society using the legal norms created by the bourgeoisie to defend itself."

However despite these restraints, "the Chilean people advanced and the coup was proof since, if there had been no progress, there would have been no coup."

Edelstam stressed that the baneful results of the coup are still resounding throughout the country. For example, the authorities are now trying to exterminate the secondary and tertiary leadership cadres. In addition, about 200,000 workers and 20,000 students have been banned from their places of work or study because of their political involvement.

Besides the telegram and collection money, a petition was also circulated for a stay of extradition proceedings against a Chilean national resident in Canada, Bernardo Arrano.

Before Edelstam began his address, spokespeople for several community groups representing political parties, labour, and the churches explained the opposition of their groups to the junta. United Church minister Vern Wishart said that the Canadian Council of Churches was meeting momentarily with Robert Andras to protest restrictions on accepting refugees.

by Bill Wingood

Trail smelter workers struggle against Cominco

TRAIL, B. C. (CUP)--The giant Cominco smelter here resumed production March 18 after a twelve day strike that may well be a prelude to further troubles beginning June 30 when the current worker's contract ends.

The strike began when five pipefitters walked off the job because Cominco was turning pipefitters' work over to riggers and thus paying workmen less--pipefitters earn \$5.55 an hour; riggers earn \$4.13 to \$4.38. By such tactics, Cominco could continually replace higher paid workers with lower paid.

Three days after the walkout began, eight hundred tradesmen and operations employees joined. The rest of the workforce was sent home for lack of work and production came to a complete standstill.

The workers held several mass meetings and showed their determination to stay off the job until three demands had been met: 1) that there be a fitter placed with riggers on all piping jobs; 2) that there be no reprisals against workers participating in the dispute; 3) that a committee be formed to set up trade jurisdictions, or decide which workers do what jobs.

The workers declared all Cominco products "hot", meaning other union workers were expected to not touch them.

After an official meeting between Cominco workers and CPR employees belonging to the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, the rail workers decided not to move any Cominco products on or off Cominco property.

An ad hoc employees committee was formed early in the dispute to avoid an anticipated court injunction--a very common tactic for forcing strikers back to the job.

Taking advantage of new B. C.

labour laws, they requested that the B. C. department of labour send in a negotiator. Deputy Minister Kinnaird arrived to appraise the situation, and persuaded the ad hoc committee to advise the workers to return to their jobs while the department attempted to settle the dispute.

Although there was much disagreement about the recommendation, the 2700 men involved decided to return to work and place their trust in the government mediator, Mr. Justice McTaggart.

The workers agreed that if any disciplinary action is taken by the company against any employees (dismissals, etc.), they will walk out again.

They said if the government mediator fails to settle the dispute to the complete satisfaction of the workers, they will take further action.

The Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers (CAIMAW) has applied for certification of the workers in Trail, Kimberley and Salmo. Workers in all three places are part of the same contract negotiated by the United Steelworkers of America (USA). Many workers are dissatisfied with the contract.

The B. C. labour relations board has yet to set a date for the upcoming union certification bid.

Indications are that given the workers' determination to win a better contract and better working conditions for themselves, it could very well be a long, hot summer in the West Kootenays.

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Native education . . . in white society

Thirty communities in Northern Alberta are under the education auspices of the Northland School Division. The function of this Division is to provide educational opportunity, on an equal basis with the rest of the province.

They have failed.

The reasons are numerous and only a few will be covered in this article. What will soon become apparent, however, is that many of the problems have very obvious solutions.

In the Northland School Division, nearly all students are of Indian or Metis background. The drop-out rate for this Division is an atrocious 96%. When you consider that the provincial average is 12%, this one statistic alone is nothing short of staggering.

A study carried out and delivered to the provincial government in June, 1972 showed that over two-thirds of the native students quit school because of a dislike of the school or of the subject matter.

This study also showed that the age-grade retardation rate is several times the provincial average. Even more disturbing is the fact that this rate actually increases with the number of years spent in schools.

And even more disturbing--nothing has been done about it!

And what about the teachers? They are as qualified as any in the province. They spend, however less than two years (on the average) with the Division, compared with four years for small schools in the rest of the province.

A recent survey published in the Beaver Express, a local ATA publication showed that of the staff list of two years ago, 82 have resigned, 17 transferred and only 14 are still in the same school.

It is time that the government began to take note and realize that something is seriously wrong.

A random survey among North-

lands teachers shows that problems such as lack of professional development, non-existent curriculum development, shortage of materials, equipment, and a totally unresponsive Board, are in large part of the reason for the large turnover of staff.

On teacher told me, "It really boils down to not only lack of support, but the frustration of teaching curriculum unrelated to anything the children do.

Curriculum. And lack of it.

At the present time, native children are taught with the same texts as the rest of the province. How much do you think that native children relate to Tom or Betty or Puff or the little White House on Cherry Street? Or how well they can learn mathematics based on the examples from an affluent society? Or how well do they relate to science lessons about lions and elephants?

Curriculum should be based on what the child brings to the school in terms of his beliefs, his attitudes, and his values.

Andre Renaud, from the University of Saskatchewan, put it this way. "If what is being taught cannot be justified in terms of the child's needs and goals, the teacher must question why it is being taught."

Most native children enter Grade One with little or no command of the English language. At present, they never really stand a chance to catch up because all subjects are taught to them in a second language they have never really grasped.

And if the child finishes Grade Nine, what does he face? The prospect of high school in an unfamiliar town, away from family and friends; and very often without the same basic skills as his classmates.

Many reports to the government

from various native groups, independent consultants and government papers have

stressed the urgency of new types of curriculum, that high school subjects be offered in some communities, and that home ec and mechanics courses be offered.

The provincial government has somehow decided to allow these injustices to continue.

As well, it seems that the province would rather pour vast quantities of money into such insane projects as the Alberta Vocational Centre at Grouard.

Students and teachers alike at the institute acknowledge that it is not responding to the needs and desires of the community--but oh, how the money rolls in!

If you consider the fact that over 40% of metis children are in the first three grades, the injustice becomes very clear.

And despite these special problems mentioned, Northlands receive less money than the provincial average for such important things as administration and instructional aids. And it's getting worse.

Part of the problem behind all the above is the Northland School Board. At the present time it is composed of government appointees (political has-beens) and appointed native representatives.

First of all, not only are the native Board members not officially elected, they are not even representative. In all its infinite wisdom the government simply renews the appointments of these members, without consulting the people of the thirty communities, that comprise Northlands.

For many years the local ATA has been pushing for a representative elected native board, but without suc-

cess.

The major problem is that many of the native Board members, are not representative of even their own community, and do not have the educational background or training to deal with the needs of the children effectively.

Time and again proposals have been submitted to the Board only to be turned down.

The Board is directly guilty for not informing the Government of the urgency and magnitude of educational problems in the North.

And the provincial government is equally guilty. Last October the Superintendent of Northlands, W. A.

Adams, submitted a proposal to the Department of Education on curriculum development for Indian and Metis students.

It was totally turned down.

The Minister of Education should make an immediate effort to rectify many of these problems.

He should begin with complete, independent investigations into the entire operations of the Northlands School Division.

As well, the Board should be dissolved and an interim appointed committee should study the feasibility and mechanics of setting up a truly representative Board.

An investigation into the priorities the government has set for itself with regards to Northlands vs. AVC at Grouard, should be examined.

Special funding in recognition of the special needs of the Division and especially for appropriate curriculum development are a must.

How quickly the government acts on these concerns of Native parents, should give an accurate picture of government policy towards her "second-class citizens".

by Dale Rogers
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James Bay

Unparalleled decimation for questionable profit

written and researched by Jim Taylor

Why did it happen?

Hydro-Quebec has been studying the hydro potential of the James Bay area since 1964.

In two reports, in 1964 and 1967, they recommended against development. In 1967, Hydro-Quebec decided that the building of one or more thermal or nuclear power plants close to the main consumption areas around 1978 was preferable to hydro development in the James Bay area.

In 1970, Robert Bourassa and his Liberal party swept to success in the Quebec provincial elections.

Within fifteen days of taking office, Bourassa established a committee composed of Hydro-Quebec and government officials to further study the hydro potential of the James Bay area.

Bourassa had run his election campaign on a promise to create 100,000 new jobs, and was desperate to find projects which would help him keep that pledge. One project he revived was a 15-year-old proposal to build an East-West freeway through Montreal. Despite opposition from the metropolitan government and Montreal citizens he pushed the project through.

By the Summer of 1970, Bourassa had decided to build the project and he travelled around to the main financial centers of the world seeking investment capital for the project which would cost "a staggering \$2 billion". (A year and a half later that cost would escalate to \$10 billion.)

In October 1970, Bourassa was in New York seeking American investment capital when Quebec was thrown into crisis by the FLQ kidnappings.

When he returned to Quebec, Bourassa did not know what to do. The Federal Government proclaimed the War Measures Act and put Canada under martial law. During the crisis Bourassa was unable to provide leadership, and looked weak and ineffectual.

When the crisis was over, Bourassa was facing his own political crisis, one of credibility. He badly needed a scheme to get him out of it.

He pressured Hydro-Quebec to speed up its enquiries. On Nov. 10, 1970, Hydro-Quebec hired two engineering firms to press ahead with studies on how best to realize the project and to outline the economic benefits to Quebec industry accruing from the project. They were also to outline preliminary works which could be undertaken immediately and thereby improve the Quebec employment picture. All this they were to do in only four months.

On March 10, 1971, they released their reports. One firm said that about 12,000 megawatts could be developed for \$7 billion. The other suggested that over 15,000 megawatts could be had for that amount.

Hydro-Quebec in a preliminary report said that the development of

the southern part of the project, the only part that had been seriously studied, could provide 5,300 megawatts for \$3.5 billion. It is significant that the private firms, hoping for millions of dollars of contracts, had considerably more optimistic predictions than Hydro-Quebec which had been studying the project for six years.

Together the proposals called for the flooding of 6000 square miles of virgin wilderness, and the altering of the natural drainage patterns of 170,000 square miles, one quarter of the area of the entire province.

On April 29, 1971, Bourassa announced the scheme that was intended to save his political hide, much to the shock of everyone connected with the project: the announcement was premature.

In a highly emotional and slick audio-visual presentation before 5000 Liberal supporters, he revealed the great scheme. He would dam up five, maybe even seven great rivers, building 60 miles of dikes, ten huge dams and eleven or more generating stations. He would build 500 miles of roads, a sea-port on James Bay, and airports. He would move 70 million cubic yards of earth and blast 20 million cubic yards of rock and create 125,000 jobs.

He made no background information available to the press, and did not hold a press conference after the announcement where he could be questioned. His own committee which he had set up immediately after taking office was not due to report for another 5 months.

Quebec's economic planning board L'Office de développement et de planification du Québec had just cooled out the plan in a report. It said that work could not begin before 1976 because it would take that long before the project's economic feasibility could be established.

This study was concerned only with the southern part of the scheme. No serious studies of any kind had been done on the northern part when Bourassa announced their inclusion.

Thus, Bourassa had decided to push ahead with the project before any environmental or social impact studies had been done, and even before the economic viability of the project had been proven. Furthermore he decided to proceed first with the least studied part of the scheme, the northern section, because its remoteness from Montreal was less likely to provoke a public outcry against the scheme.

It was a short term politically motivated decision designed to boost his credibility after his timid and ineffectual performance during the Quebec crisis.

... scenario extracted from James Bay: The Plot to Drown the North Woods by Boyce Richardson. The Sierra Club, Clarke Irwin & Co. pub.



Cree Indian children in a hunting camp in the James Bay Project Area.
Photo by Boyce Richardson for LNS

Genocide, Quebec style

The land presently occupied by the James Bay Indians and Inuit, was covered by an ice cap until 8000 to 9000 years ago. The ice retreated and was replaced by the Tyrell Sea until about 5000 years ago. Archaeologists have discovered artifacts indicating human habitation since 3000 B.C. and date the Cree Indian from before 1000 A.D.

The Cree have been living in this area ever since, husbanding the animals and preserving the ecological balance. During the colonization of Canada, the government was careful to make sure that the Indians signed away their land rights in various treaties.

When the northern parts of Quebec were given to that province by the federal government in 1912, the Indian rights in the area had not been surrendered. The province of Quebec agreed to "recognise the rights of the Indian inhabitants... to the same extent, and will obtain surrender of such rights in the same manner, as the government of Canada has heretofore recognised such rights and has obtained surrender thereof."

In over 60 years since the Quebec boundaries were extended to the north the Quebec government has not bothered to obtain the surrender of Indian rights in the area.

In the summer of 1971, Premier Bourassa introduced Bill 50 into the Quebec parliament, establishing the James Bay Development Corporation (Société de Développement de la Baie James). The entire James Bay area (an area larger than England) was de-

clared a municipality, and the five directors of the James Bay Development Corporation were made members of the municipal council.

The corporation was given broad powers over the area including the power to expropriate "any water-power, immovable or other real right" including those not subject to expropriation under general law. It could declare any unorganized community of 500 people a locality and appoint five members to the local council to say how things should be run. No rights could be validly given to anyone in the area under parliamentary acts governing mines, forests, fish, game, agriculture, colonization, tourism, or hydraulic resources without first seeking advice from the corporation.

Thus, Bourassa gave the corporation dictatorial powers over lands which had never been surrendered by the Indians. And at no time during the seven years of study of the James Bay area hydro potential had the Indians been consulted or informed of the plans the government had in store for them.

The Indians pressed their rights claims in the Quebec Superior Court.

In November last year, in a 171 page decision, Mr. Justice Albert Malouf decided in favour of the Indians and issued a temporary injunction against the project, halting the construction. Immediately, the James Bay Development Corporation appealed the decision and had the stop-work

(continued on next page)

Ecological nightmare may result

Very little is known about the ecology of the James Bay area. There had been NO environmental impact studies done when Premier Bourassa announced the scheme in April 1971.

In September 1971, a joint Federal-Provincial Task force was set up to study the environmental impact of the scheme. The task force was a sham; it was composed primarily of federal and provincial civil servants, not scientists; it was given only two months to study the project; it had a very strong input from Andres Langlois, an engineer for the James Bay Development Corporation; it disassociated itself from any considerations on whether or not the project

should proceed.

Most of the negative statements by specialists in the first draft of the report were weeded out of the final report so as not to embarrass the Quebec government.

The task force listed page after page of studies which lamented the lack of ecological information on the area and which recommended that research was urgently needed. It established clearly that the original decision to proceed with the project was made in an atmosphere of total ignorance as to the environmental implications.

Yet, despite this admitted ignorance, the task force came to a con-

clusion in its final report which nowhere appeared in the first draft. It stated, "In many respects a changed ecosystem may be just as satisfactory as the original natural system and even produce side benefits to man. It is concluded that this will hold true for James Bay."

This totally unfounded statement was used as the lead paragraph of a press release that accompanied the report's publication.

One of the few scientists on the task force, Andre Marsan, an ecologist from the Montreal Center of Ecological Research, rang the alarm for the implications of the scheme. He cited precedents, outlining in

detail the ecological disasters of the Aswan Dam. He said, "Most of these disasters were foreseen by specialists in anthropology, sociology, pedology, epidemiology and public health as well as by ecologists. But none of them had the power nor the influence to make themselves felt at the decision making and political levels."

This is exactly the situation that is being repeated with the James Bay scheme. Experts are predicting disaster yet the scheme is pushed ahead. All present ecological studies are being done subsequent to the decision to proceed rather than preceding that decision, as was the Federal-Provincial task force.

The task force itself was composed mainly of people (civil servants) who were to justify the project rather than give an objective appraisal of it.

As tame and gentle as the task force was, it made one concrete recommendation: that the headwaters of the Caniapiscou River should not be diverted.

The Quebec government said that it accepted the task force report in its entirety and would implement it. The actions of the government have been quite different.

The report recommended that extensive environmental surveys be done prior to construction. They recommended that the environmental studies should be integrated into the engineering and planning of the scheme.

The government, in practice, ignored all these recommendations. The construction would continue: the existing engineering scheme would be implemented without modifications indicated by environmental studies, and the headwaters of the Caniapiscou would be dammed despite the recommendations of the task force.

The actions of the government reveal that it lied to the public and the task force in this matter.

Ecological effects

Based on what information they have, independent scientists have made the following predictions:

- that the beaver and moose in the area will be either grossly reduced or wiped out all together,
- that the ecology of Rupert Bay, one of the three greatest feeding and resting places of geese in North America will be drastically altered with unknown



The Coomishes, Cree Indians living in the James Bay Project Area.
Photo by Boyce Richardson for LNS

Conspiracy to commit genocide by UN standards?

(continued from previous page)

injunction cancelled.

The Native Peoples of James Bay are presently engaged in a struggle to have a permanent injunction granted against the project. The James Bay Development Corporation is delaying all court proceedings as long as possible and pushing the construction ahead as quickly as possible, so that by the time the Supreme Court of Canada gives a decision, it will be irrelevant: the project will be irreversible.

Killing a culture

For centuries the Native Peoples of James Bay have been living in harmony with nature, conserving the wildlife and preserving their elaborate religious rituals in their killing, eating and usage and disposal of animal bones.

Indian values are still firmly entrenched and the native culture is still viable. Even in Fort George, where only about 5% of the Indian families still trap for a living, all the families get half their food from the bush. Approximately 40% are 70% dependent on the food they kill themselves.

Many Indians do not live in the settlements, however, but spend from October to June in the bush, trapping and hunting. They are experts in ecology, even teaching the scientists from the South things they did not know. They

rotate their hunting grounds the same way farmers rotate crops, so as never to over hunt in one area. They kill fewer animals than they are able, as a means of conserving them and ensuring security in the future. The natural environment and the animals are at the heart of all their spiritual beliefs, at the center of the Indian world view.

With the coming of the James Bay hydro project, this way of life is doomed. By destroying the land and the animals with his dams and reservoirs, the white man is going to destroy one of the last viable Native cultures on the continent. The Indians are dependent on the bounty of the land to preserve their way of life. When the dams drown the land, they drown the Indian way of life.

The Indians have already felt the squeeze of previous development, and the increase of sports hunting in the area. The consequences of the dams (see Ecological Effects) will destroy their way of life altogether, forcing the Indians into the wage economy and onto welfare, with the entirely predictable degeneration of the Indian people.

Racism of the most blatant kind is being expressed in the area.

Indians are harassed by game wardens. When it was discovered that there was a decline in fish stocks in Lake Mistassini, the manager of a

provincial government fishing camp there forbade Indians employed at the camp from fishing in the lake. At the same time, these Indians were employed guiding white tourists to the best fishing spots in the lake.

Indian workers are paid much less than white workers in the area, once the fringe benefits and special northern allowances for white are taken into account.

Native women are being abused by white transient construction workers, and prostitution on a large scale is anticipated.

The tragic erosion of the dignity of the Native Peoples is proceeding at a rapid pace.

Genocide?

A group of social scientists in Montreal, calling themselves the Friends of the North Committee, said that the federal Justice minister should warn the Quebec government and the James Bay Development Corporation that if they proceed with their scheme, "they are liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy to commit genocide under the provisions of the UN genocide convention."

The precise legal definition of genocide under the International Convention on the Crime of Genocide is the "denial of the right of existence of

entire human groups".

Two acts under the crime have some applicability to the James Bay scheme. Whether or not a legal case for genocide can be made, it is quite certain that the way of life of the Native Peoples in the James Bay area will be destroyed by Bourassa's massive hydro scheme.

The Indians themselves are well aware of their plight. Boyce Richardson, in researching his book and producing his movie "Job's Garden" surveyed Indian opinion on the scheme. They agreed, "If you destroy the land, you destroy the animals and if you destroy the animals you destroy the Indians."

Much of the land is certain to be destroyed. Indian villages and traplines will be flooded and many of the animals on which the Native way of life depends will be either grossly reduced or wiped out altogether.

Job Bearskin, a fifty-nine year old trapper and the central figure of Richardson's film once said, "I have heard many people call this land our garden. In this garden things grow and multiply. The Indians are one of the things which grow there. We all love our garden."

Sorry, Job. Your garden is about to be flooded and destroyed. Consolidated Edison of New York needs power and Bourassa needs prestige. • • •

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- own effects on the birds,
- that changes in sedimentation, erosion, ground water levels, the drying of some swamps and creation of new ones, will have an unpredictable effect,
- that as water levels rise in the reservoirs, many trees will die from having their roots flooded, and dead logs will float on the surface of the artificial lakes causing massive landscape pollution,
- that the effect near the reservoirs on predatory birds and animals, owls, hawks, martens, stoats and weasels, will be drastic,
- that there will be severe reduction in the number of species of phytoplankton, zooplankton, benthic fauna and fish, in the reservoirs,
- that the numbers of salmonid fish (whitefish, cisco, lake trout, brook trout) will be drastically reduced,
- that the Arctic char will probably not be able to spawn in the Great Whale river once its flow is reduced by 50%,
- that the great salmon runs on the Caniapiscaw River will probably be wiped out by the decreased flow,
- that the effects on the polar bear, beluga (white whale) and the seals of James Bay as a result of a decrease in smaller species, is unknown,
- that the cariboo will have trouble escaping from wolf packs when the rapids they use for this are dammed,
- that the whitefish at the LGI dam site will be wiped out,
- that the sturgeon fish will disappear from the Sakami Rapids and Lake,
- that environmental destruction for the whole area will be colossal.

Climatic and geophysical effects

Again, the effects that the project will have on the weather and the land are difficult to predict.

The scientists are quite certain that the weather will be changed, but by how much they don't know. The following predictions have been made:

- that increased evaporation from the surfaces of the huge reservoirs to be created, will result in increased snowfall in the area,
- that wind will increase in the area,
- that regulation of the rivers will delay the breakup of ice in the James and Hudson Bays, prolonging the winter. In 1971, Dr. L. H. Dickie, director of the Marine Ecology Laboratory at the Bedford Institute, Halifax, warned that this could in turn alter the structure and temperature of the Labrador current, possibly affecting the climate of the entire East Coast. In May 1971 he wrote: "Effects of this sort are so large as to boggle the imagination. In fact they are so difficult to appreciate that they invite our disbelief."

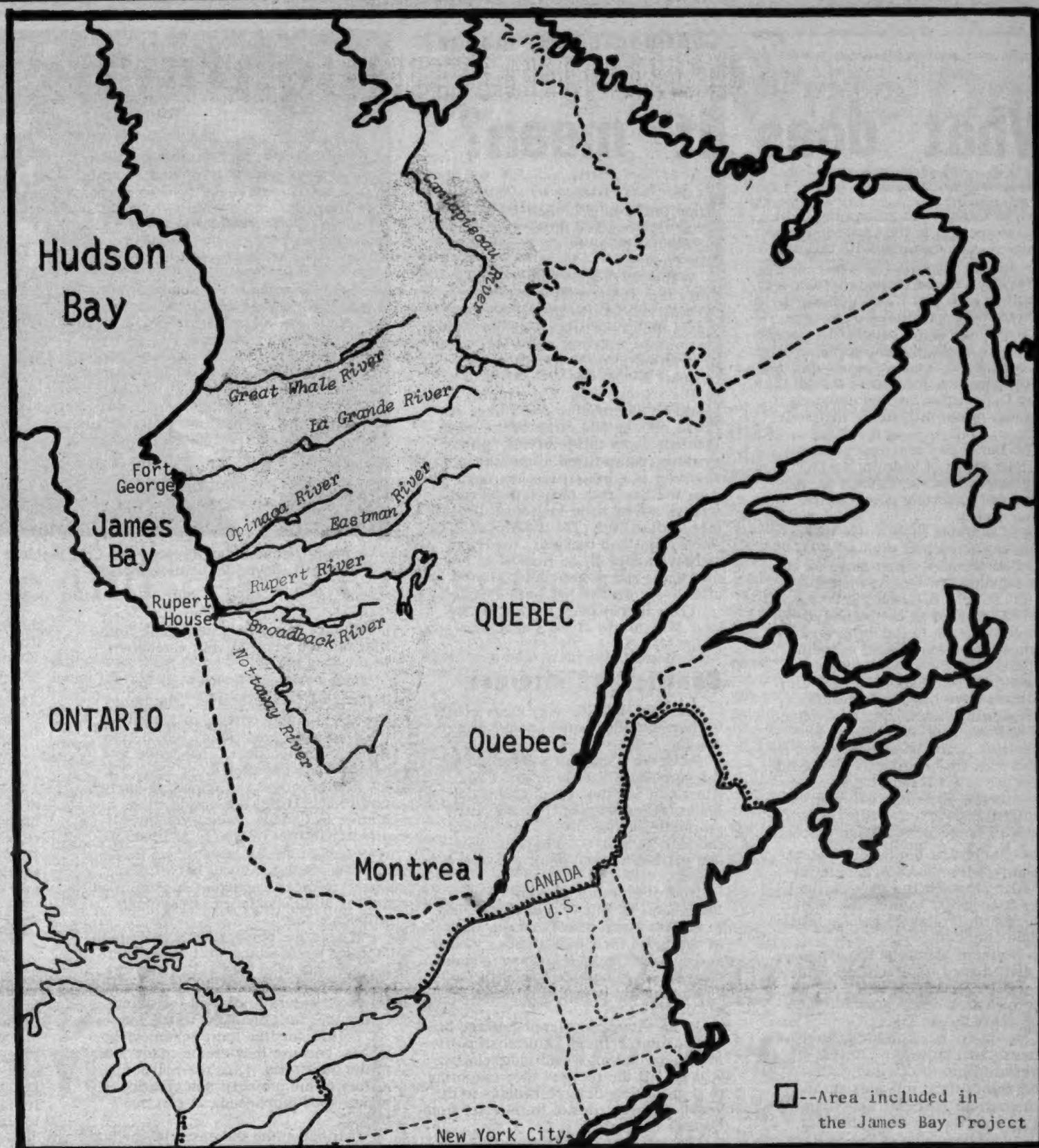
He also suggested the possibility that the increased heating needs for homes and industry resulting from climatological changes, could use up much of the power generated by the scheme. When the possibility of a longer colder winter was suggested to Bourassa he replied that the people could wear an extra sweater.

- W. K. Gummer of the Bedford Institute raised the possibility that the weight of the impounded water could trigger earthquakes and land slides. Part of the NBR scheme runs through sensitive clays similar to those which slid in 1971 at St. Jean Vianney, killing many people and destroying much of the town. In 1969, a slide at mile three (from the coast) of the central river of the NBR scheme, the Rupert, displaced 850,000 cubic yards of material.

- it is also known that the river water will drop much of its sediment behind the dams, increasing its kinetic energy downstream with the potential for causing serious erosion.

While scientists admit that these warnings may be exaggerating the dangers, they emphasize the stupidity of pushing the project ahead with so many questions unanswered. ***

- information from James Bay: The Plot to Drown the North Woods.



Massive diversions planned

The entire James Bay Hydro Project consists of a southern and a northern part.

The southern part, intended to harness the Nottaway, Broadback, and Rupert rivers, is called the NBR project. It calls for the damming of the Nottaway and Broadback rivers and the diversion of their waters through a series

of lakes and channels into the Rupert River, on which a series of power stations would be built in a ladder formation. Until 1970, it was the only part of the project which had been seriously studied.

The northern part consists of harnessing the major northern rivers, the La Grande (or Fort George), the Great Whale, the Caniapiscaw, and the Opinaca, a tributary of the Eastmain. It would divert huge volumes of water into the La Grande channel through four generating stations among nine great reservoirs which would be created.

There were no studies on this part of the scheme until 1970. However, due to the remoteness from Montreal and the public consciousness, the Quebec government announced in May 1972 that this part of the scheme would proceed first, and construction has been long underway.

If the entire scheme is implemented, the watershed from 200 miles north of Montreal, to 1000 miles, will be altered. The total area of interference is estimated to be between 144,000 square miles and 174,000 square miles. The

project will affect a wide range of environments from the tundra in the North, down through the tree line, swamps, and forests into sensitive clays in the South.

The enormity of the scheme can only be comprehended by looking at the plans Premier Bourassa has in store for each river.

The Rupert River rises in Lake Mistassini and drains an area of 16,700 square miles. Its water flow ranges from a low of 11,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) to 65,000 cfs at its peak.

The first stage of construction would temporarily divert its waters through tunnels into the Broadback River to allow construction of four generating stations on the Rupert. Later these tunnels would be used to divert the Nottaway and Broadback into the Rupert.

The second stage is to create huge reservoirs from the Nemiscaw and Mistassini lakes by building a system of dikes. The level of Nemiscaw Lake would be raised by 30 feet increasing its surface area from 80 to 160 square miles. Mistassini Lake would rise 40 feet extending its area from 945 to 1390 square miles, flooding out half the Indian villages on the lake's shore.

The Broadback River drains 8400 square miles flowing at rates between 2,600 and 30,000 cfs. This river is due to be dammed 83 miles inland and its waters to be diverted into the Rupert River. The flow of the river downstream from the dam will be reduced to a trickle for its last 83 miles.

Two reservoirs would be created on the river from small existing lakes. The Giffard's level would be raised 32 feet quadrupling its area from 35 square miles to 139 square miles. The Evans would rise 38 feet increasing its area from 270 to 510 square miles.

The Nottaway River drains 25,000 square miles and varies in flow from a low of 7,800 cfs to a peak of 116,000 cfs. It would be dammed 92 miles inland and diverted through a long canal into the Broadback reservoirs and hence into the Rupert. Its downstream flow would also be reduced to a trickle.

The final phase of the project would create a reservoir system in the southern part of the area to control the Nottaway system. The Taibi reservoir would be raised 36 feet expanding its area nine times from 37 square miles to 330 sq. miles. The Goeland and Waswanipi reservoirs would be raised 50 and 35 feet respectively, extending their area from 220 to 435 square miles. The Soscumica and Matagami lakes would be raised 32 and 17 feet respectively extending their area from 153 square miles to 432 square miles.

The whole NBR scheme would completely dam up two great rivers creating reservoirs of nine lakes, extending their present area of 1700 sq. mi. to approximately twice the size.

The northern part of the scheme is even more grandiose. The La Grande

(continued on next page)

... Continentalism, maybe?

What does it mean?

We in Canada are among the most fortunate people in the world in terms of our great endowment with beautiful unspoiled wilderness areas.

We must ask ourselves what we wish to do with them. Do we wish to preserve them for future generations of Canadians and all people? Or do we wish to flood, scrape, gouge and destroy them in order to power electric can openers and Coca-Cola coolers in the U. S., displacing and uprooting thousands of our citizens in the process?

The James Bay scheme is another in a long series of hydro projects being built all across Canada for the purposes of exporting power to the United States.

The Columbia River is the most infamous example of the bad deals Canadian premiers often make for their provinces in these projects. The Bennett Dam in B. C., on the Peace River has created an ecological disaster downstream in the delta area dependent on spring floods to maintain its delicate ecological balance.

As a result the Indians of Fort Chip in Alberta have had their natural way of life destroyed and have been forced onto welfare, and, in despair, into alcoholism. Dams of equal or even greater size are being actively considered for B. C.

In Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, a joint federal-provincial board is studying a proposal to dam and divert the Peace, Saskatchewan, Nelson and Mackenzie Rivers. Also proposed is a dam on the Great Bear River, to raise the level of the fourth largest freshwater lake on the continent.

In Northern Manitoba the damming and diversion of the Churchill River is in active process drowning a huge wilderness area of the province including South Indian lake.

We do not need these projects to meet Canadian energy needs. It is pressure from the United States which pushes these schemes ahead.

The current oil crisis we see in the U. S., is only the tip of the iceberg, a faint foreshadowing of the crisis to come. American energy needs are doubling every eight to ten years and American politicians and industrialists look to Canada for the solution.

We cannot provide it, nor can anyone. It is impossible to sustain the current growth of energy consumption.

Furthermore, the United States is about to enter an acute water crisis through misuse and abuse of their own resources. Here, too, they look to Canada for the solution. The most frightening aspects of the current hydro projects including James Bay, are in regards to this coming water famine in the U. S.

In 1964, the Frank M. Parsons company of Los Angeles, revealed a plan called the North American Water and Power Alliance, intended to solve the American water shortage. The proposal called for the damming of all the major rivers of western Canada, the Yukon and Alaska, and their div-

ersion into a largely man-made reservoir five hundred miles long using the natural gorge of the Rocky Mountain Trench.

At the North end of the trench a thirty foot deep canal would be dredged all the way to Lake Superior to supply the Great Lakes with fresh water. On the way, some of this water would be diverted into the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

The southern end of the trench would be dammed up and a huge reservoir running 500 miles to the north created. From this reservoir, water would be pump lifted to the Sawtooth Reservoir in northwestern Montana, passing the Sawtooth Mountain barrier through a fifty mile long tunnel eighty feet in diameter. The valleys of B. C., their towns and orchards, roads and railways would all be flooded in order that water and power could be most effectively used in the United States.

This is only one of FOURTEEN huge schemes to divert Canadian water to the U. S.

Conflict of interest

There is, here, a very clear conflict between the Canadian and American interests.

From the Canadian point of view, the proposal is utterly insane. Yet American Senators Frank Church of Idaho, Frank Moss of Utah and Congressman Jim Wright and others took the scheme with terrible seriousness and praised it in the most glowing of terms.

From the American point of view, the scheme is highly desirable. They would get hydro power and the water to replenish their own supplies wasted and polluted through mismanagement. Canada would have to live with the environmental catastrophe which resulted.

As the American water shortage becomes more critical, American politicians, businessmen and industrialists will put all the pressure they can bring to bear on Canadian politicians to divert huge quantities of fresh water from Canada to the U. S.

Given their past performance, it is despairingly depressing to speculate on how the Canadian politicians of the day will respond to such pressure.

Every successive power project which is built in Canada to produce energy for export is an open invitation to the United States to press for more up to the North American Water and Power Alliance and beyond.

Of all projects in Canada, the James Bay scheme is probably the greatest single step in this direction, both in terms of the physical scale of the engineering involved and in the mentality which allows massive destruction of the Canadian environment, and the displacement of thousands of people.

Future employment?

This project should be defeated on the moral, social and environmental issues alone. However, looking at the



Annia Neeposh, an 85-year-old Cree resident of the James Bay Project Area. Photo by Boyce Richardson for LNS

economies of such a scheme one finds that this too works against Canadians in the long run.

Energy projects such as this are extremely capital intensive. The James Bay scheme may cost up to \$10 billion. They create a great many jobs during the construction phase, but leave few behind when completed.

The economics of exporting energy further aggravates the employment picture in Canada. Whenever we sell great quantities of energy and natural resources to the Americans, we must buy manufactured goods back from them, in order to prevent an American deficit in their balance of payments with Canada.

It is in the production of these manufactured goods which we import where the best and most jobs are. Therefore, whenever we sell energy and raw materials we ensure fewer and less interesting jobs for Canadians in the future.

Politicians like these schemes, however, because they create many jobs in the short term. (See the political history of the project). Job creation makes good propaganda at election time.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that our politicians allow themselves to be too greatly influenced by pressures which run counter to the Canadian public interest. They will continue to do this as long as the public allows it.

It is time for Canadians to protest against trampling on human rights and destruction of the environment for the purposes of further selling off the country's resources. There is no better issue at which to direct our efforts than against the James Bay power project. Only by saying NO very loudly to a project like James Bay, can we say YES to the improvement of the quality of life in Canada, to the fair treatment of Native Peoples and all Canadians, to the protection of the environment and to the demand that our politicians create a bright social, environmental, economic and political future for Canada.

Please make your presence known on this issue. Take an hour and write letters to newspapers, your own MP, Jack Davis - Minister of the Environment, Jean Chretien - Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Prime Minister Trudeau, Robert Stanfield and David Lewis.

Most important, write to Donald MacDonald, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources calling for a phase-out of all energy exports. It is the pressure from export markets which pushes all these destructive schemes ahead.

Encourage your friends to do the same. The letters need not be long, five or ten lines would do. Letters going to Members of Parliament when the House of Commons is in session do not require stamps.

Also, the James Bay struggle is very costly. The James Bay Development Corporation has unlimited funds for extended legal battles and the production of pro-dam propaganda. Struggling against them are the Native Peoples and

the James Bay Committee. The Committee is DESPERATELY in need of funds. Please take a dollar or whatever you can afford and mail it to:

The James Bay Committee,
1207 Rue St. Andre,
Montreal, P.Q. H2L 3S8

We would ask all thinking Canadians to make this minimum "hour and a dollar" commitment on this issue of such monumental importance to all Canadians. Any attempt of individuals to help spread the facts about this project among the clubs and organisations to which he belongs would also be greatly appreciated.

To conclude...

What is happening in James Bay is not just a Native People's problem, environmental problem or Quebec problem. It is part of a growing trend which adversely affects all Canadians.

These development projects get bigger, more destructive and displace more and more people all the time. Greedy developers and ambitious politicians are increasingly more willing to trample on the rights of people and destroy natural environments and communities in their zeal to build dams, airports, pipelines, freeways and skyscrapers etc. for the profit of a few.

Almost invariably these projects are too large for the locally affected people alone to oppose successfully. All Canadians must stick together and send their politicians a message.

Technology and development in Canada must be made to serve Canadians; Canadians and their environment must not be wantonly sacrificed in the interest of growth for the benefit of a tiny minority.

The James Bay project in particular can be opposed on numerous grounds: it will destroy one of the last remaining indigenous Native cultures on the continent; it will ruin thousands of square miles of virgin wilderness causing climatic and geophysical changes which can only be guessed at; it will destroy many of the RENEWABLE (wildlife) resources of the area; it will in the long run aggravate our already serious unemployment problem; it will increase American dependence on Canadian energy, further restricting the freedom of Canadians to make independent decisions in terms of foreign affairs and internal matters, and it will invite pressure for even larger more destructive schemes in the future such as the North American Water and Power Alliance.

All these problems it will worsen and the project has not even been shown to be economically feasible.

This project is immoral, unjust, environmentally destructive on a huge scale and against the long term Canadian and Quebec interest in every way. Once again, we urge you to make the "An Hour and a Dollar" commitment. After all, we're all in this together.

The Alliance of Committees to Save James Bay, Alberta Branch, 433-5041

Massive alterations seen

(continued from previous page)

(or Fort George) River drains 37,400 square miles and its flow varies from a low of 11,800 cfs to a maximum of 208,000 cfs. Eight reservoirs are to be built in its area raising water levels as much as 450 feet and quadrupling the surface area.

The Great Whale and Caniapiscau rivers, both of which run through the tundra, will be dammed. The Great Whale will form a big 420 square mile reservoir which will be diverted by canal into the La Grande system. Two big reservoirs will be built on the Caniapiscau, increasing the water area from 385 to 1290 square miles.

The Opinaca River, a tributary of the

Eastmain will be dammed and diverted into the La Grande system. The downstream flow of the Eastmain River will be reduced by 30 percent. The last 230 miles of the Great Whale River will be reduced by 50 percent, and the Caniapiscau by 40 percent.

The proposed development of the entire 450 mile long Eastmain River which lies between the NBR and La Grande systems draining 18,300 square miles with flow variation between 5200 and 122,000 cfs, calls for the construction of six generating stations and three reservoirs.

This is the scheme as outlined by Bourassa's April 29, 1971 announcement - information from James Bay: The Plot to Drown the North Woods.

Streaking is revolutionary!

POUNDMAKER Collective:

I have noticed with some despondency that you have been failing to cover the latest nude cultural upheaval, known in some circles as exposition section 33 paragraph "E" of the Canadian criminal code and dealt with by the morals squad. More commonly called Streaking by the radical chic of the Edmonton Journal and CBC. However I have noticed, much to my surprise, that the local leftists in town seem to respond to this as reactionary, and running (dog) bare, etc. etc. I thought that at least some of these old leftists might have New left sympathies or leanings and see the wide possibilities of social upheaval with streaking.

I mean local potential is great for some streaking guerrilla theater. Like Saturday

evening or Sunday afternoon at the Boshwa* Symphony, from the back entrance to the left wing exit (no pun intended) a streaker flashes by shocking the local ruling class and their puritan interests. Or streakers invading the Alberta censorship board screening rooms, as they pass decision on what values the working class should have. Or streaking the annual convention of the Social Credit League of Alberta. The ruling class would have heart attacks by the score. However the coup de grace would be Herry Malta, Mark Prieger and Sheila Mawson streaking through the local police station trying to sell (yep, you guessed it) Young Socialist.

Why the city would go up in arms. Puritans and bible beltters who reside in their decadent little nooks in Windsor

Park, Grandview, Tweedsmear Park etc., have tried to stop Penthouse mag (the only province or state in North America to do so), or hold up A Clockwork Orange for two years, or do numerous porno raids.

Why, streaking is just the revolutionary tool to smash and expose the true decadence of the Edmonton Ruling Classes. So, lefties get your red books out, your pictures of Karl, Vladimir, Leon, and drop your pants and get out and use your tools to smash the Boshwa* state.

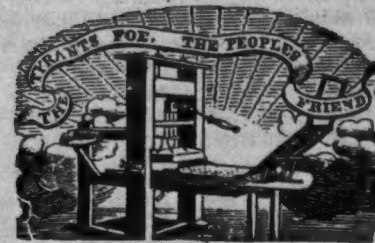
Ardvark Foot, Chairman
Streakers Liberation
Front & Back

* Vancouver colloquialism for Bourgeois

Write On!

letters to the

POUNDMAKER
collective



address all correspondence to:
11129 - 80th Ave.
Edmonton, Alta.

Or Ozzie and Harriet disguised?

Dear Chairman Foot:

While allowing for the perhaps amusing possibilities you outline in your letter, we feel that there are a couple of considerations you should weigh before judging one way or another on the relative merits of "streaking".

Streaking is essentially a student phenomenon, and must be viewed as such. The question one should ask in considering it is, exactly what does this activity indicate, first to the student, and second to the media which has hyped streaking to an incredible degree, carrying more

stories and photos on it than any other student activity in the last several years.

What does it mean to the student? Probably little else than a means of

doing something safe yet "daring". It is not inherently reactionary, nor is it particularly progressive. It's something roughly akin to basefall, except that it has the added thrill of defying a moral structure which, to be realistic, has been dying off quite rapidly anyway for the last few years.

The reactionary facet of streaking is involved in its use by the media.

Streaking is an acceptable media event and "college fad" since it 1) can be funny; 2) is a meaningless and therefore harmless act; and, 3) projects a "safe" image of contemporary students as being equally as irrelevant, carefree and mindless as their 1955 counterparts who jammed themselves into telephone booths.

What the media is saying, through its rapacious exploitation of the streaking fad, is: "It's okay folks. Them damn student radicals of the sixties are all gone now and it's good, clean, fun-lovin' kids all over again. GOODBYE KENT STATE, SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS, ET. AL -- HELLO OZZIE AND HARRIET."

As was to be expected, some students at the University of Alberta have conformed to this media-hype. The

The commercial press will jump on streaking incidents to sell as reassuring copy to the increasingly confused and embattled urban working classes which

make up the bulk of their readership, thereby projecting the pre-packaged image of students which they wish to have accepted and simultaneously diverting attention away from matters of real concern to both students and working classes generally.

Since POUNDMAKER exists, not to serve the interests of those who control the commercial media, but to serve the interests of those whom that same media is used to control, this is the first and last mention of streaking that will appear on its pages.

The student movement around the world has struggled too long and too hard to warrant the king of trivialization that it is currently undergoing at the hands of the bourgeois press.

Thank you for writing,

The POUNDMAKER Collective

Why worry about

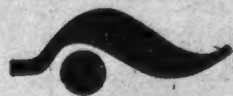
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A CBC Special:

ESO hits 'one triumph after another'

Last Wednesday evening the Edmonton portion of the CBC Alberta "Festival of Music", so successfully launched with Jon Vickers on March 4, continued at the Jubilee Auditorium when the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Hetu hosted the former first violin of the Hungarian String Quartet,

Zoltan Szekely.

The next evening the festival continued with a CBC celebrity recital by soprano Lois Marshall, also at the Jubilee Auditorium. Both concerts were among the highest musical achievements of the season in Edmonton, and in view of the fact that the tickets were

free for both occasions, an incredibly valuable cultural service was done by the CBC.

Wednesday's programme began with a hasty last-minute substitute. Haydn's Symphony No. 100 in G major ("The Military") replaced the planned Berwald Third symphony due to difficulties in getting the music for the latter. Hence though the Haydn showed considerable vigour, it was clearly under-rehearsed and not up to Hetu's usual standard.

But this done, the concert proceeded from one triumph to another. The two Bartok Rhapsodies for Violin and Orchestra showed the orchestra in much tighter form, and Hetu extracting an amazingly clean sound and clear texture from them.

The real triumph, however, belonged to Zoltan Szekely, a childhood friend of the composer. Now aged 71, Szekely's playing was incredibly strong and youthful in its vigor. Clarity, technical proficiency and at the same time sensitivity -- indeed a fresh and refreshing innocence -- were never lacking, and these were combined with a mature insight reflecting the artist's years.

Unlike most violinists, Szekely successfully evaded the twin mires of the purely mechanical performance on the one hand and the maudlin one on the other. Here was a master and an artist in every sense of the word, and we can only pray that his example will be followed by all violinists.

The evening concluded with an unbelievably moving account of Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, OP. 36. At once mellow and strong, Hetu's performance showed an amazing sensitivity to the work's subtle changes in mood. The dynamic contrasts were particularly well-handled, and the singing lyricism of the quieter passages made this one of the ESO's most successful performances of the year.

The next evening maintained the high standard thus set. Lois Marshall, whose technical capacity was certainly not the greatest in the world (indeed, she some-

times really had to struggle with her high notes), was nevertheless such a quintessential artist that all technical criticism must fall by the wayside.

The programme, consisting of Beethoven's "Ah, perfido!" five Faure songs and Schumann's "Dichterliebe", Op. 48, was executed with such sensitivity, such moving intensity and so much humanity that it ranked as the best song recital of the year -- a year in which such rivals as Jon Vickers and Montserrat Caballe displayed their wares.

In particular I should like to mention the ethereal yet sensuous beauty of Ms. Marshall's "Chanson d'Amour" by Faure, the pained opening phrase of "Ich grolle nicht" from "Dichterliebe", and her magnificently earthy lower register in general. Here was art at its highest, or to put it another way, at its most human.

by Franz Szabo

Recycled art?

Why not!

Latitude 53 Gallery is now occupied by Sylvain Voyer's Art Recycling Depot, whose purpose it is to regenerate worn-out art.

Here America's best-loved calendar paintings and some favorite old chestnuts of the great masters go under the brush once again, and sometimes the scissors as well, where they are rearranged with much wit and a healthy disrespect.

Some Noland-like horizontal bands add a bit of "field space" to a department store seascape; Robert Wood's "Autumn Glory", a tasty dose of visual Geritol, is winterized by a spray of white paint.

No profanities here, just fun and a pleasant lack of the usual gallery piety and high seriousness.

by Glenn Guillet

high lights

TUESDAY (April 2)

6:00 A.M.	THE EVEOPENER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdote at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.) and news at 8:30, 8:55, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30 and 11:00.	Stephen Hanon & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M.	TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Jan Walters, editor-in-chief of Hurtig Publishers, about dreadful books.	Dorothy Dahlgren
9:00 P.M.	THE LAW & CIVIL LIBERTIES:	Discussion on property rights of married women.	
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Hot Cottage.	Bryan Fustubien

WEDNESDAY (April 3)

6:45 P.M.	THE MUSIC HOUR:	Beethoven: Quartet No. 7 in F; Alexis Contant: Trio for violin, cello & piano.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY TALK:	"The remarkable Mary Garden" by Claude Kenneson, associate professor of music, U of A.	
8:00 P.M.	THE BOSTON SYMPHONY:	Haydn: Symphony No. 84; Stravinsky: Concerto in E flat for chamber orchestra; Vaughan Williams: Symphony No. 4. Colin Davis conducting.	
11:00 P.M.	THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Sev Sabourin

THURSDAY (April 4)

9:00 A.M.	CONCERT AT NINE:	Morning concert hour.	Tony Dillon-Davis
11:30 A.M.	FROM THE CENTER:	Programs from the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Santa Barbara California.	
9:00 P.M.	MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Continuation of a Caruso discography with recordings dating from the years 1909-10.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M.	THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Jazz, featuring the Bobby Hutcherson quartet.	Marc Vasey

FRIDAY (April 5)

3:00 P.M.	MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
6:45 P.M.	UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by Audrey Olsen, mezzo soprano.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M.	PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	Mozart: Overture to The Magic Flute; violin concerto No. 4 in D; concerto in B flat for bassoon and orchestra; symphony no. 41.	
10:00 P.M.	MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, commentaries and weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (April 6)

9:00 A.M.	NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	A look at new schools for new education needs.	Karl Haas
9:30 A.M.	ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	Compositions by Franz Liszt.	Murray Davis
11:00 A.M.	SHOWTIME:	Selections from You Were Never Lovelier, Centennial Summer and Cover Girl.	
9:00 P.M.	H.P. SAUCE:	Songs by Karl Erikson.	Holger Petersen

SUNDAY (April 7)

6:00 A.M.	SUNDAY BREAKFAST:	Music from the classics for early Sunday risers.	Sev Sabourin
9:05 A.M.	INSIGHT:	Analyses of events and issues in the news.	Harry Midgley
9:15 A.M.	THIS IS WHERE IT HAPPENED:	Stories of Alberta.	Dorothy Dahlgren
12:15 P.M.	YOUR WORLD:	Discussion on issues relating to society's attitude to smoking.	

MONDAY (April 8)

11:30 A.M.	CONCERT AT ONE:	Music by Canadian composers. The Ladies. Sonia Eckhardt-Grammatte: Symphonic-Concerto for Piano and Orchestra; Barbara Pentland: Duo for Viola and Piano; Norma Beecroft: From Dreams of Brass; Jean Coulthard: Sonata for Cello & Piano.	Tony Dillon-Davis
8:00 P.M.	MUSIC AND NEWS:	A program of commentary, music and interviews.	John Barnum
9:00 P.M.	DEKOVEN CONCERT:	O.T.W. barococo music.	DeKoven
10:30 P.M.	SOMETHING GOOD IS HAPPENING:	Examination of the evident success of transcendental meditation.	Carl Jensen & Julia Tancock

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ESO premieres Ukrainian jokes

Last Tuesday evening the Edmonton Symphony Orchestra under Pierre Hetu presented what was billed as "an evening of Ukrainian symphonic music" at the Jubilee Auditorium.

The programme consisted of various works by either Ukrainians or composers of Ukrainian origin, and since the earliest composition of the evening dated from 1931, we can characterize all the music of the concert as modern--though, with one exception, not contemporary.

Since all five pieces were heard for the first time in Canada, a review of the performances without a point of comparison would be less useful than an assessment of the compositions themselves.

Now as I have said it was an evening of modern music, and this in itself was sufficient to disappoint (if overheard intermission comments are any indication) a sizeable portion of the audience. However, despite the oft-heard phrase, "Too modern for me," the remarkable thing about the music of the evening was its extreme conservatism.

I do not mean by this to castigate in any way the prevalence of tonality among the compositions, for despite its unpopularity with so many contemporary composers from Boulez to Stockhausen, tonality will find no stronger advocate of its continuing validity, vitality and potential than this critic.

Tuesday evening, however, tonality served merely as a vehicle for parroting and therefore parodying the musical styles and aesthetic values of the previous century. The music was eclectic, often self-consciously bombastic and effusive, mostly incredibly superficial, and all in all highly derivative.

The Overture Burlesque by George Fiala of Montreal which opened the evening was the only contemporary piece of the evening. Composed in 1972, it was characterized above all by its paucity of musical ideas. One got the feeling that the composer wanted to do for the French Canadian dirty "Gentile Alouette" what Mahler did for "Frere Jacques" in his first symphony. The only trouble with Fiala's overture was that having led up to and introduced the folk song, he then ran out of ideas and abruptly terminated the work.

Sergei Fremenko's Symphonic Poem which followed marked the nadir of the concert. Dating from 1941/50 it gave little more than a passing nod to the 20th century and generally contented itself

with an uninspired combination of Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov.

The first work of the evening coming from the Soviet Union was Lev Revutsky's second symphony in E minor (1926-27). After an extremely imaginative and interesting introduction which was impressionistic in style and was reminiscent of Debussy's Dances for Harp and Orchestra in ethos, the symphony soon degenerated into a trite and dreary parading of folk tunes in symphonic dressing in a manner dear to romantic nationalists in the 19th century. Unlike Dvorak, for example, who also used folk melodies freely, Revutsky showed no capacity for transcending the localism of his source material.

The "Slavonic Concerto" in C minor for Piano and Orchestra by Borys Liatos-hynsky was the evening's second composition from the Soviet Union. It was a piece of pompous and fatuous posturing in the grand manner that was so direct and honest in its rather superficial panslav enthusiasm that one could not help but confess a rather adolescent fondness for it much in the way one can grow childishly fond of some of Verdi's most outre barrel-organ tunes.

Credit for this must in large measures go to the guest pianist, Roman Rudnitsky, whose controlled and sober performance prevented the composition from crossing the thin line that separates (to use those incomparable though untranslatable Yiddish words) kitsch from dreck.

The pianist himself told me that the concerto reminded him of the Rachmaninoff second, and it certainly shared some of the drippier features of that work. But for a piece composed well over 50 years after the Rachmaninoff, it was strikingly unoriginal and probably would dissipate even adolescent fondness if revisited.

The final work of the evening was a Ballet Suite from "Storms over the West" by the pianist's father, Antin Rudnitsky. Of all five compositions presented, it alone could probably survive, though not without difficulty, as part of a regular symphonic programme. It was certainly the most sophisticated and well-crafted piece of the evening, though most successful, particularly in its opening sections, only when betraying a very strong dependency on early Stravinskian rhythms.

Indeed, lack of originality was the keynote of the entire evening. And what is more, no matter where any of these works started--with pseudo-Rimsky-

Korsakov, pseudo-Debussy, pseudo-Rachmaninoff or pseudo-Stravinsky-- they all had the knack of returning to the same end: the sweeping sentimentality of Tchaikovsky.

The programme notes were worse than useless (neglecting even such basic information as what movements the various works had), they were illiterate and full of totally meaningless verbiage such as: "Having an infallible sense of measure, the composer freely used interesting sound combinations."

The bourgeois parvenu introductory

comments by a local patriot about adding another "jewel" to the cultural mosaic that is Canada was even sillier. Music will stand or fall on its own merits, not on its ethnic origin. Thank God other ethnic societies in town have been persuaded of this, for all we now need is some representative of the German-Canadian Association to enlarge on the place of Bach or Beethoven in the Canadian cultural mosaic!

by Franz Szabo

Giles, the unforgettable

One musician inadvertently left off the list of Edmonton's top acoustic musicians (see Poundmaker, March 18th) was Mike Giles.

Mike is the only person in the city who successfully combines jazz and folk music, producing a result that's neither of the two.

He takes songs like Neil Young's "Out on a Weekend" or Jesse Winchester's "Payday", and develops them by using some very creative jazz improvisations (on guitar), all set to a funky rhythm.

Mike Giles has also written some fine songs such as "Take Me Back to Camrose". He does lots of blues, too. His very free

style of singing might remind you of an early Tom Rush. But then again, it might not.

Mike left the city last summer in search of other musicians who were into his style of music. Not finding any such people, he had to be content with the holy grail.

Since returning he has been in hibernation, but will make his re-emergence this Sunday night (April 7th) at 8:00 P.M. at an Edmonton Folk Club concert, held at Garneau Church Hall, 84th Avenue and 112th Street. Admission is \$1.25. Folk club members, 75¢.



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The Alien Enemy

FRIENDS:

For the last two years POUNDMAKER has existed as an alternate paper both on and off campus. During these two years it has provided Edmonton's only genuine alternative to the existing news media.

The survival of the paper has been possible for two reasons: a dedicated staff; and reasonably good advertising revenues.

This advertising revenue has largely been a result of the fact that the paper has been seen by advertisers as a mainly campus-oriented publication catering to one segment of a national market of affluent youth. It was never intended that POUNDMAKER be the house organ of the Pepsi generation, but our being seen as such has provided a steady source of revenue which has meant that the paper has been able to distribute free of charge.

That situation is now ending with the close of the university year. A meeting of the staff, however, has decided that, although POUNDMAKER's attractiveness as an advertising vehicle ends with the university term, the paper will continue publication, as a bi-weekly throughout the summer. This decision means that POUNDMAKER will attempt to continue as Edmonton's alternate paper rather than simply exist as a hybrid campus paper.

However, with the evaporation of its ready advertising market, the paper will have to be financed on an entirely different basis than in the past. The paper will no longer be able to rely on a guaranteed source of advertising revenue, as in the past. It means that the paper will have to be sold. For 25 cents a copy, to be exact. This starts happening on May 6, or sometime around then.

It costs approximately \$211.00 to print 1,000 copies of a 16 page paper and between \$30 and \$40 for each additional 1,000 printed. This is just printing cost and does not include costs of supplies and other material services.

what kind
of person
reads
POUNDMAKER?

In order to raise the money necessary to keep the paper going, money that will be needed in addition to what street sales and advertising revenue the paper can generate, most staff members will be contributing part of their wages or salaries that they will earn over the summer.

It should be remembered that the staff of POUNDMAKER consists entirely of part-time volunteers who either work to earn a living or are students.

If the paper is to continue until it can generate money either through sales or advertising, apart from staff donations, it will need some outside funding.

If the paper is to at all adequately fulfill its mandate as Edmonton's alternate newspaper, it is going to need a much expanded staff of writers, photographers, layout personnel, researchers, business workers, etc.

So we are appealing for two things. We are appealing for subscriptions, both regular and sustaining. Without a solid financial base, POUNDMAKER will cease to exist.

And we are appealing for people who are concerned with the city and the world they live in to help put out a paper that will be more than worth \$.25 a week--we are asking for people to help put out the paper. Without these, not all the money in the world will help insure the existence of an alternate press in Edmonton.

Without these two things, POUNDMAKER will go the way of Canada Goose and the Ryce Street Fish Market.

We want to be a paper, not a memory. Help us.

Thank you,

the POUNDMAKER collective

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